CAROLINA OBSERVER.

OL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1831. [NO. 711.

TED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
id during the year of subscription;
$ 50 at the end of the year.

RTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
r the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
on. Advertisers are requested to state the
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
ll forbid, and charged accordingly.
s to the Editor must be post paid.

Lost,

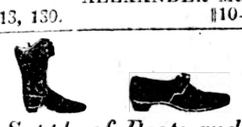
WEEN Dick Street and the Court House, a
all Gold *BREAST PIN*, set with hair and
arked on the back J C K. The finder will
the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the
Store. WILLKINGS & CO.
ry 13. ‖10tf‖

Just Received,

for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the
ble, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary
of North Carolina, volume second of the
s of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ra-
roff, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episco-
hurch in North Carolina.
ALSO,
well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Au-
f Bishop Heber.
sortment of Bibles, Testaments, and
non Prayer Books
hurchman's Almanack for 1831.
E. J. HALE.
ville, January 13.

Runaway,

M the Subscriber on Tuesday, the 28th ult,
indented apprentice named *Benjamin Winn*,
out 17 years, and badly grown. All persons
warned from harboring, employing or cred-
m under the penalty of the law. A reward of
llar will be given for his delivery to me, liv
he Yadkin Road, ten miles west of Fayette-
ALEXANDER McKINZIE.
ry 13, 130. ‖10-3w.‖



sh Supply of Boots and Shoes.
RECEIVED PER LAST STEAM BOAT,
ases, consisting of men's fine calf Boots and
hoes, thick Brogans, Women's leather welt-
Roan Shoes, &c. All of which will be sold as
a very small advance on the manufacturer's
Country Dealers are requested to call at the
tore, two doors above the U. S. Bank, and
e their Shoes at such a price as will enable
make a fair profit, and have them fresh and
quality.
antly on hand. Cotton and Wool *CARDS* of
ers and of the best stamp.
AMOS KIMBALL.
y 5, 1831. ‖9tf‖

Notice

Creditors of Cumberland County are notified
e their Claims with Daniel McDiarmid, Esq
fore the 1st February next. The Commit-
tee will meet on that day to receive all
ms. No claim not filed by that day with the
ill be passed upon this year.
JONA EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
Committee.
ber 31, 1830. ‖9-4w.‖

Administration Notice.

TERS of Administration having been granted
the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and
Sessions, held for the County of Cumber-
ptember Term, 1830, on the Estate of Dan-
ean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all
ndebted to said estate, to make immediate
and to all having claims against said estate,
t the same to the Subscribers within the
scribed by law, legally authenticated, or
e will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
JOHN McLEAN, } Admr's.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }
ber 23, 1830 §95tf.§

eriff's Sale for Taxes.

e first Monday in March next, at the Court
se in Fayetteville, will be sold the following
LAND, or so much thereof as will be suffi-
atisfy the Taxes and Costs due thereon for
1829:

s joining Armstrong, listed by David	
rroughs, Tax	$2 08
Horsepen Branch, by John Carrouth,	2 22
s James Guy, by Bryant Guy,	1 76
s Munn's, by Thomas Hogg,	1 42
s Elliott, by James Parker,	6 32
o do. by Joshua Taylor,	1 81
Carver's Creek, by Francis Cooly,	1 73
Cross Creek, by Alexander Geddie,	2 72
lower Little River, by Catharine Gib-	
n, - - - - -	1 23
Curbie's Swamp, by Daniel Hare,	4 83
Carver's Creek, by Michael D. King,	1 98
nd Plantation, by do.	1 76
Carver's Creek, by do.	1 58
Fin Place, by do.	1 19
Trantham's Creek, by Robert Montgo-	
ry, - - - - -	1 19
Rum Creek, by Flora Smith,	1 76
Malloy's Branch, by do.	1 10
Carver's Creek, by Charles Seawell,	2 25
Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 89
Black River, by Charles Gibbs,	3 28
Stoney Run, by Deal Cutts,	2 17
Black River, by N. B. Folsom,	2 50
in Averasborough, by Do. for Burrel	
wson,	1 04
Do. by Nathan Holder,	1 66
Black River, by James Leighton,	2 25
Stoney Run, by Brittain Smith,	2 88
Stewart's Creek, by John Tedder,	1 38
Little River, by James Watson,	3 56
Do. by Do. for Alex'r Watson,	5 70
Stoney Run, by James Wade,	2 14
Little River, by William D. Waters,	3 31
s Armstrong, by David Burroughs for	
Heirs of Hector McAllister,	5 35
Upper Little River, by Joseph Bunn,	3 42
owpen branch, by Robt. Montgomery,	2 10
Flat Swamp, by D. McLeran for Moses	
x,	4 80
Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1 38
Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1 38
Flat Swamp, by Do for Joseph J. Cole,	4 80
Hay Mount, by Do for Do,	1 38
Turkey Perch, by Do for Do,	1 38

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By P. McNEILL D. S.
er 11, 1830. ‖8-6w‖

Music!—oh, how faint, how weak
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?

J. F. DE VALENGER,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has located himself in this town, and will give lessons on the Piano Forte to such Ladies as may wish to receive instruction on that instrument. It is of the utmost importance, in order to perform with execution, that the pupils should be thoroughly grounded in the rudiments and learn to finger well. Ladies who have been taught superficially and wish further instruction, can be perfected in the science on application. His terms are moderate, and he can be always found at Mr. Salmon's Boarding House.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned and put in good order, in town or country, or within 50 miles of the town. All orders will be thankfully received. He will keep the Instruments of his scholars in tune free of charge.
Fayetteville. Jan 6 ‖9-4w‖

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov* 11, 1830.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1830.

Archibald McKay, }
vs. } PETITION FOR SALE.
The Real Estate of John McKay, dec. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Watson and his wife Margaret Watson, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, that the said John Watson and his wife Margaret Watson appear at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, on the second Monday of February next, then and there to file their answer to said petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. *Teste.*

CHS BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

American
Literary, Scientific, and Military
ACADEMY
CAPT. PARTRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform the public that the above mentioned Institution will be re-commenced under his personal direction, at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the 6th day of June 1831. The full course of Instruction will be as extensive, and, it is believed, more *practically* useful than at any Seminary in the United States. Those Students who do not wish to complete a full course can attend to such branches as their parents or guardians may direct. It will be a leading object to bestow on a youth such an education as will enable him to discharge his duties in after life, in the best manner—this to be accomplished in the shortest time possible, and at an expense as reasonable as can be afforded.

Capt. PARTRIDGE will receive Students on the following terms, viz:—

1st. The expenses of those who are over 15 years of age, for Tuition, Room rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Fuel, Lights, Stationary, Board, Washing, use of Furniture for rooms, use of Bedding, use of Class Books and instruments, Cloth ing and expense money for such scientific Excursions as Capt. P. shall order, will be three hundred and twenty dollars per Academic year. $320 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, the expenses for the foregoing, will be three hundred dollars per Academic year. $300 00

2d. The Expenses for every thing specified in the foregoing article, excepting clothing and Expense money, will be for those over 15 years of age, two hundred dollars, per Academic year. $200 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age one hundred and eighty five dollars per Academic year. $185 00

3d. The expenses for Tuition, Room-rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Board, Washing, Fuel and use of Bedding, will be, for those over 15 years of age, one hundred and sixty dollars, per Academic year. $160 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, one hundred & fifty dollars, per Academic year. $150 00

It will be optional with those who send Students to the Seminary, to enter them under either of the foregoing articles.

Primary Department.

There will be a primary department into which youths from nine to twelve years of age will be admitted. They will here be prepared for the higher departments of the Institution, and their studies will be suited to their ages. Capt. P. will furnish the pupils in this department, with every thing stated in Article first of the foregoing, for two hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $260 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article second, for one hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $160 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article third, for one hundred and thirty dollars, per Academic year. $130 00

Persons wishing for further information respecting the Seminary will be furnished with a pamphlet containing the course of Instruction, Regulations, &c. on application to Capt. PARTRIDGE, at Norwich.

Just Received in Store,

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected to day
25 Hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar.
For Sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
December 8, 1830.

The Mayor of Albany, Mr. Bloodgood, we are informed, on New Year's day, paid the debts of the persons in confinement in that city, opened the prison doors, and let them go free.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE KNIGHT AND HIS LADY LOVE.

They were seated in a lovely bower, and the Lady's head leaned on her Lover's bosom. And the tears fell fast from her weeping eyes, and as they dropped, they sparkled on the bright breast-plate of the youthful warrior.

"Weep not, love," he said, "for your soldier; he goes but to return with honor from the battle, or to die in his country's cause—and when the banner shall wave on high, when the knights shall advance to the shock, when the shouts of the conflict shall rise up to heaven, when the foe shall meet hand to hand—then, dearest, I'll think of thee, and look on the bright scarf which you gave me; and it shall animate me, and chase away the blow of the Infidel; and then when I come back with glory, the spear and the sword shall be dropped from my hands, to clasp thee to my bosom forever."

But as he spoke, the shrill strain of the bugle broke on his ear. "One kiss, Love," he said, "one look, though the last," and sprung to his charger brave, and dashed into the dread field of blood. Gallantly he fought—but in vain; for as he gave one look to the pledge of his "Lady's love," the foe came on, and his war-horse fell, and his sword was broken, and his spear was shattered, and the scarf of his betrothed bound up his wound—but the life blood flowed, and the knight was no more.

And the foe was driven back, and the battle ceased, and nought was heard but the groans of the wounded—the cry of "water," "water," from the dying.

And the Lady sat by the side of her warrior dead—her cheek was pale, pale as the lily—her eye was fixed—her look was wild, haggard and unearthly—her ringlets, dark as the raven's wing, streamed to the breeze; and she kissed the cold brow of him, who was her only, her early love—and she laid down beside him, and she placed his head to that heart which knew none but him, and she smiled at the thought that they were in life but as one, that death should not divide them. And the spirit left her. She followed her Soldier Knight. And they laid them both in one grave and the scarf was their shroud, and they planted the vine and the laurel over the warrior brave and his lady love. CONRAD.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE

Was ably advocated for two evenings in succession last week, in this town, by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, agent for the State Society for the promotion of this cause. All to be desired object. His two discourses, both appropriate and eloquent, were listened to with profound attention by auditories which, considering the severity of the weather, were large and respectable. His arguments were such as never were, and probably never will be so much as attempted to be answered; there was not found so much as a *dog* to move his tongue against them, though calls are never wanting from those "who make a man an offender for a word." It is generally admitted that good has been accomplished by the operation of this Society; indeed, there is a redeeming influence some where that checks the progress of drunkenness in our land. It was observed, and deserves to be recorded, that, at Elizabethtown, in Bladen county, on the 25th of December last, a drunkard, tippler, or bowl of egg-nog were not seen, that the firing of guns, beating of drums, nor songs or shouts of revellers were heard in the place during that day and night! It is a matter of regret and astonishment to some that all men of reason and respectability at least, do not yield to cogent, unanswerable arguments and unite as one man against the hydra monster that has for centuries past made such awfully desolating strides through our world. I would have all such, by no means to yield to discouragement, and to be fully satisfied that the obstacles against which it has to contend, are such as none but God himself can remove, and as it pleases Him to employ human agency to press forward in His strength, in the full assurance, that His cause shall ultimately prevail. If it be inquired what formidable barriers lie athwart the way through which the cause of Temperance has to pass, I answer, that appetite in man must be strong that he will gratify at any expense, and for the gratifying of which he will measure arms with the Almighty and dare the thunders of his violated law. Again, if this strong propensity in men may be overcome by some who will consent to deny themselves for the sake of Heaven and Heaven's King, there still remains the *sacra auri fames*," and how many by the craft of selling ardent spirits have their wealth is but too well known among us, and could we expect had Mr. Hunt required, and indeed the Great One has already done it in his word, that men should part with their right eyes, that all would immediately and quietly submit to be thus mutilated. C.

From the Diary of a retired London Physician.

DEATH AT THE TOILET.

"'Tis no use talking to me, mother—I *will* go to Mrs. P———'s party to-night, if I die for it—that's flat! You know as well as I do that Lieut. N—— is to be there, and he's going to leave town to-morrow—so up I go to dress!'

'Charlotte, why will you be so obstinate? You know how poorly you have been all the week, and Dr. —— says late hours are the worst thing in the world for you.'

'Pshaw, mother,—nonsense, nonsense!'

'Be persuaded for once, now, I beg! Oh dear, dear, what a night it is, too!—it pours with rain, and blows a perfect hurricane! You'll be wet, and catch cold, rely on it. Come, now—won't you stop and keep *me* company to night?—that's a good girl!'

'Some other night will do as well for that, you know; for now I'll go to Mrs. P——'s if it rains cats and dogs. So up—up—up I go!' singing jauntily—

'Oh, she shall dance, all dress'd in white,
So ladylike.'—

Such were, very nearly, the words, and such the manner in which Miss J—— expressed her determination to act in defiance of her mother's wishes and entreaties. She was the only child of her widowed mother, and had but a few weeks before, completed her twenty-sixth year, with yet no other prospect before her than bleak 'single-blessedness.' A weaker, more frivolous, conceited creature, never breathed—the torment of her amiable parent, the nuisance of her acquaintance. Though her mother's circumstances were very straightened, sufficing barely to enable them to maintain a footing in what is called the middling genteel class of society, this young woman contrived by some means or other to gratify her *penchant* for dress, and gadded about here, there, and every where, the most showily dressed person in the neighborhood. Though far from being even pretty-faced, or having any pretensions to a good figure—for she both stooped and was skinny—she yet believed herself handsome; and by a vulgar, flippant forwardness of demeanour, especially when in mixed company, extorted such attentions as persuaded her that others thought so.

For one or two years she had been an occasional patient of mine. The settled pallor, the tallowiness of her complexion, conjointly with other symptoms, evidenced the existence of a liver complaint; and the last visits I had paid her were in consequence of frequent sensations of oppression and pain in the chest, which clearly indicated some organic disease of the heart. I saw enough to warrant me in warning her mother of the possibility of her daughter's sudden death from this cause, and the imminent peril to which she exposed herself by dancing, late hours, &c.; but Mrs. ——'s remonstrances gentle and affectionate as they always were, were thrown away upon her headstrong daughter.

It was striking eight by the church clock, when Miss J——, humming the song before mentioned, lit her chamber candle by that of her mother, and withdrew to her room to dress, soundly rating the servant-girl by the way, for not having starched some article or other which she intended to have worn that evening. As her toilet was usually a long and laborious business, it did not occasion much surprise to her mother, who was sitting by the fire in their little parlour, reading some book of devotion, that the church chimes announced the first quarter past nine o'clock, without her daughter's making her appearance. The noise she had made over-head in walking to and fro to her drawers, dressing-table, &c. had ceased about half an hour ago, and her mother supposed she was then engaged at her glass, adjusting her hair, and preparing her complexion.

'Well, I wonder what can make Charlotte so very careful about her dress to night!' exclaimed Mrs. J—, removing her eyes from the book, and gazing thoughtfully at the fire. 'Oh! it must be because young Lieutenant N—— is to be there. Well, I was young myself once, and it's very excusable in Charlotte—heigho!' She heard the wind howling so dismally without, that she drew together the coals of her brisk fire, and was laying down the poker when the clock of —— church struck the second quarter after nine.

'Why, what in the world can Charlotte be doing all this while?' she again inquired. She listened—'I have not heard her moving for the last three quarters of an hour! I'll call the maid and ask.'

She rung the bell and the servant appeared.

'Betty, Miss J—— is not gone yet, is she?'

'La, no, madam,' replied the girl; 'I took up the curling irons only about a quarter of an hour ago, as she had put one of her curls out; and she said she should soon be ready. She's burst her new muslin dress behind, and that has put her into a way, ma'am.'

'Go up to her room, then, Betty; and see if she wants any thing; and tell her it's half past nine o'clock,' said Mrs. J——. The servant accordingly went up stairs, and knocked at the bed-room door, once, twice, thrice, but received no answer. There was a dead silence, except when the wind shook the window. Could Miss—— have fallen asleep? Oh, impossible! She knocked again, but unsuccessfully as before. She became a little flustered; and after a moment's pause, opened the door and entered.—There was Miss J—— sitting at the glass. 'Why, la, ma'am!' commenced Betty in a petulant tone, walking up to her, 'here have I been knocking for these five minutes, and——' Betty staggered, horror-struck, to the bed, and uttering a loud shriek, alarmed Mrs. J——, who instantly tottered up stairs, almost palsied with fright. Miss J——*was dead!*

I was there within a few minutes, for my house was not more than two streets distant. It was a stormy night in March; and the desolate aspect of things without, deserted streets—the dreary howling of the wind, and the incessant pattering of the rain—contributed to cast a gloom over my mind, when connected with the intelligence of the awful event that had summoned me out, which was deepened into horror by the spectacle I was doomed to witness. On reaching the house, I found Mrs. J—— in violent hysterics, surrounded by several of her neighbors who had been called in to her assistance. I repaired instantly to the scene of death, and beheld what I shall never forget. The room was occupied by a white-curtained bed. There was but one window, and before it was a table, on which stood a looking-glass, hung with a little white drapery; and various paraphernalia of the toilet lay scattered about—pins, broaches, curling-papers, ribands, gloves, &c. An arm chair was drawn to this table, and in it sat Miss J——, stone dead! Her head rested upon her right hand, her elbow supported by the table; with her left hung down by her side, grasping a pair of curling-irons. Each of her wrists was encircled by a showy gilt bracelet. She was dressed in a white muslin frock, with a little bordering of blonde. Her face was turned towards the glass, which, by the light of the expiring candle, reflected with frightful fidelity the clammy fixed features, daubed over with rouge and carmine—the fallen lower jaw—and the eyes directed full into the glass, with a cold dull stare, that was appalling. The hair of the corpse, all smooth and glossy, was curled with elaborate precision: and the skinny sallow neck was encircled with a string of glistening pearls. The ghastly visage of death thus leering through the tinselry of fashion—the 'vain show' of artificial joy—was a horrible mockery of the fooleries of life!

Indeed it was a most humiliating and shocking spectacle. Poor creature! struck dead in the very act of sacrificing at the shrine of female vanity. She must have been dead for some time, perhaps for twenty minutes, or half an hour, when I arrived, for nearly all the animal heat had deserted the body, which was rapidly stiffening. I attempted, but in vain, to draw a little blood from the arm. Two or three women present proceeded to remove the corpse to the bed, for the purpose of laying it out. What strange passiveness! No resistance offered to them while straightening the bent right arm, and binding the jaws together with a faded white riband, which Miss J—— had destined for her waist that evening!

On examination of the body, we found that death had been occasioned by disease of the heart. Her life might have been protracted, possibly for years, had she but taken my advice, and that of her mother. I have seen many hundreds of corpses, as well in the calm composure of natural death, as mangled and distorted by violence; but never have I seen so startling a satire upon human vanity, so repulsive, unsightly, and loathsome a spectacle, as *a corpse dressed for a ball!*"

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Milledgeville, Jan. 1.

Our Indian affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis.—The reader will remember the resolutions adopted in consequence of the citation served upon the Governor, as published in our last paper. In obedience to the last of them, an express was despatched to Hall county, at 12 o'clock on the night of their passage, and reached the sheriff on the day appointed for the execution of Tassels. Eberhart, the Sheriff of Hall county, had been served with a citation from the Supreme Court of the U. States, which he had determined to disregard, even if he had received no instructions from the State authority.—Tassels was hung pursuant to his sentence.

During the past week the Governor received the following letter by special messenger:

HEAD OF COOSA, CHEROKEE NATION, *December 20th*, 1830.

To his Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

SIR—You will please to take notice, that on Saturday the fifth day of March next, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the Cherokee Nation will, by their Counsel, move the Supreme Court of the United States, which is expected to be then and there in session, for an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia, the Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all the other officers, agents and servants of that State, from executing and enforcing the laws of Georgia, or any of those laws, or serving process, or doing any thing towards the execution and enforcement of those laws within the Cherokee Territory, as designated by treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation. The motion will be made on the grounds set forth in the bill, a copy of which will be handed to you with this notice, which bill will be supported by the necessary affidavits and documents.

JOHN ROSS.
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The bill referred to in this letter, consists of nine closely printed foolscap pages, and is endorsed thus:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE CHEROKEE NATION
vs.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
BILL IN CHANCERY.

It commences thus—"*To the Honorable the Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in Chancery.*

"Respectfully complaining shew unto your honors, the Cherokee Nation of Indians, a foreign State not owing allegiance to the United States, nor to any other State of this Union, nor to any other Prince, Potentate, or States, other than their own [illegible]

And concludes, after a detailed statement of their grievances, thus—

"In tender consideration of all which and inasmuch as your complainants are wholly remediless in the premises, except by the interference of this honorable court, to the end, therefore, that the said State of Georgia, one of the United States of America, may be made defendant hereto, with apt words to charge her as such, and that she may, by her proper officers, according to the established forms of proceeding in this court, in like cases, true, full and perfect answer make to all and singular the premises, as fully and particularly as if the same were herein again especially repeated, and they thereto particularly interrogated; that the said State of Georgia, her governor, attorney general, judges, magistrates, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and all other officers, agents, and servants, civil and military, may be injoined and prohibited from executing the laws of that State within the boundery of the Cherokee territory, as prescribed by the treaties now subsisting between the U. States and the Cherokee nation, or interfering in any manner, with the rights of self-government possessed by the Cherokee nation within the limits of their territory, as defined by treaty: That the two laws of Georgia before mentioned as having been passed in the years 1828 and 1829, may by the decree of this honorable Court, be declared unconstitutional and void; and that the State of Georgia, and all her officers, agents, and servants, may be forever injoined from interfering with the lands, mines, and other property, real and personal, of the Cherokee nation, or with the persons of the Cherokee people, for, or on account of any thing done by them within the limits of the Cherokee territory; that the pretended right of the State of Georgia to the possession, government, or control of the lands, mines, and other property of the Cherokee nation, within their territory, may, by this honorable court, be declared to be unfounded and void, and that the Cherokees may be left in the undisturbed possession, use, and enjoyment of the same, according to their own sovereign right and pleasure, and their own laws, usages and customs, free from any hindrance, molestation, or interruption by the State of Georgia, her officers, agents, and servants, that these complainants may be quieted in the possession of all their rights, privileges and immunities, under their various treaties with the U. States—and that they may have such other and further relief as this honorable court may deem consistent with equity and good conscience, and as the nature of their case may require."

Information has reached this city, that Tassels, the Indian, in whose behalf the writ of Error was sued out of the Supreme Court from the decision of the Circuit Court of the State of Georgia, *has been hung* in pursuance of the sentence of that Court. The case has therefore, we suppose, passed from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; no injunction or supersedeas having issued from that Court, disobedience to which would bring the case before it.

The issuing of the writ of error was a matter of course; a right guaranteed by the laws, and a duty *imperative* on the Court: that writ operated, in fact, only as a notice to the State that a Writ of Error had been sued out. It was a summons, which the State had a right to disregard if she chose; because, if the State did disregard it, the case would nevertheless have been examined before the Supreme Court, and adjudged according to law, had not the death of the party abated the cause. Nor was the execution of the Indian, or the Proceedings of the Legislature or the Executive of

Georgia, by which the execution of the sentence was enforced and directed, any offence against the Laws of the United States. A humane regard for human life; a spirit of mercy; a proper respect for Rights claimed in the forms of law, would perhaps have induced a suspension of the execution until the decision of the Supreme Court should have been made, that no legal obligation to submission exists which has been violated by the sentence being carried into effect. The wrong, so far as a wrong has been perpetrated by the execution of the sentence, is a moral (not legal) wrong.

The resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, it is true, go further than this, and impugn the authority of the Supreme Court, as derived from the Constitution. So far, the proceedings of the Legislature are unconstitutional, and therefore, in our view not justifiable. But there is no process by which that unconstitutional proceeding can be brought before the Supreme Court, if it were desirable. As a case of actual conflict between the United States and Georgia, therefore, the case has terminated with the death of the Indian.

Nat. Int.

Hints.—We are indebted to a friend for the following hints, worthy of consideration:

1. The signature of the Chief Justice of the United States to a writ of error is merely formal. The clerk prepares the writ, and no Judge of the Supreme Court in ordinary cases sees or hears of it till it is returned.

2. The 11th amendment of the Constitution prohibits suits against particular States. But, in Cohens *vs.* Virginia, it was held that a writ of error is not a suit within the clause of the Constitution. The United States are exempted from suit but nothing is more customary or regular than a writ of error upon a judgment obtained by the United States.

3. *Quere.* Whether the Supreme Court can take official notice of the death of the plaintiff in error, (in the case of the executed Indian,) until it is regularly suggested on the docket; and, until that is done, must not the Court enforce its process?—*Nat. Int.*

We copied yesterday, from the New York Mercurio, a statement of the probable death of General Bolivar. We have since seen a letter from the Liberator himself, to a gentleman of this city, as late as the 16th of November, in which he is not only silent as to any illness or ill health, but expresses himself throughout in a tone of cheerfulness. We are induced to hope, therefore, that the report both of his disease, and dangerous illnsss, are incorrect.—*Nat. Int.*

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday says: A passenger who arrived here in the packet ship Columbia, from London, under the name of Robert Atkins, but whose real name is Robert Air, has been arrested and committed to prison, on a charge of having robbed a banking house in London in which he was a clerk, of about £4,000 in money. The principal part of the money was found yesterday deposited in one of our banks.

Cobbett has tendered his services to William IV. to be his Prime Minister, in place of Earl Grey, promising if he should receive the appointment to put a stop to the outrages which are disturbing the country. A very modest man is Mr. Cobbett, as a Cockney would say.

Newspapers in the State of New York.

An extract from Mr. Williams' State Register for 1831, gives the number of Newspapers in that State at 234, of which about 70 are favorable to the present Administration, and 80 against it; 46 of the latter number are anti-masonic. In Putnam and Rockland counties only, no papers are published.

In the City of New York, there are 51 papers of all kinds; daily 11, semi-weekly 10, weekly 24, semi-monthly 5, monthly 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 daily sheets published, 18,000 semi-weekly, and 50,000 weekly. The whole number of papers printed in the City in a year, is supposed to be 9,536,000—in the whole State 14,536,000. The paper consumed by the journals of the State, in a year, is estimated at above 33,000 reams and the cost of it, at $4 a ream, $132,000.

Life in the West.—We take from the Louisville (Ky.) Daily Advertiser, the following notification of Christmas sports, as a sample of life in the West:

A Bull and Bear Bait, and Shooting Match.—A Bear Bait and Shooting Match will take place at Woodland Garden on Christmas day, (Dec. 25.)—There will be one Bear Bait from 11 o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M; when there will be another put in, which will continue until the judges can determine, which dog is the best—the owner of which will receive a silver watch, valued at $20. The Shooting Match will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., for four Beeves and two casks of Cheese.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Vulgar Errors.—That leases are made for 999 years, because a lease for 1000 years would create a freehold.

That deeds executed on Sunday are void.

That in order to disinherit an heir-at-law, it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will, for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property.

That a funeral passing over any place, makes it a public highway.

That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution, after his death.

That a man marrying a woman who is in debt, if he take her from the hands of the priest clothed only in her shift, will not be liable for her engagements.

That those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish.

That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may.

That a husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market with a halter round her neck.

That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution.

That if a criminal has been hung and revives, he cannot afterwards be executed.

That the owners of asses are obliged to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses.—Barrington's Observations on Ancient Statutes, (1775,) p. 474, 5, Note—Retrospective Review, vol. 9, p. 262, 3.—*Legal Observer.*

North Carolina Legislature.

The following accounts of the proceedings during the two or three last days of the late session, possesses considerable interest to the politicians:—

From the Raleigh Register.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on [illegible] days. [illegible] which [illegible] upon [illegible] either practical benefit at home, or increase of reputation abroad. It is true, several important laws have been enacted, among which may be enumerated the one in relation to the University, though the loan thereby granted, has been tendered in so ungracious a manner, as leaves it a matter of doubt with us, whether or not the Trustees will accept of it. We are gratified also, at the passage of the law conferring upon Judges the power of continuing their Courts in session, until Jurors charged with the trial of a capital case, render their verdict. It will be recollected that this subject was brought to the notice of the Legislature, by Governor Owen in his annual communication, in consequence of several persons charged with murder, having escaped punishment by the expiration of the term to which the Court was limited, before their trial was concluded. We have noticed below, under their appropriate heads, a number of subjects to which the attention of the Legislature has been directed.

An accident occurred on Thursday afternoon which threatened to bring the business of the Legislature to a melancholy close.—The roof of the Capitol was discovered about 5 o'clock to be on fire, doubtless communicated by a spark from a chimney. The fact was speedily made known to both houses, and the members waited no formal motion for adjournment. By the spirited exertions of some of our citizens who were about the Capitol, assisted by the members and a number of colored persons, the fire was extinguished with but little damage to the building. It is a most fortunate circumstance that the accident occurred before night, or the consequences must have been most disastrous. It will be seen that the thanks of the Legislature have been voted to John B. Muse, the Governor's Private Secretary, and to Richard Roberts, one of the Doorkeepers, for their intrepid and active conduct on the occasion. A law has also passed for covering the Capitol with Copper, Tin, or some approved composition. It is strange that a fire-proof building in every other respect, should have had a shingle roof!

Nullification.—The Resolutions which passed the House of Commons, by so triumphant a majority, putting the seal of reprobation upon this unhallowed doctrine, were not acted on in the Senate for want of time—no attempt having been made to call them up. On the day of adjournment, Mr. Blair and Mr. C. G. Spaight, availing themselves of their Constitutional right, entered their protest upon the Journal of the House of Commons, against the passage of the Resolutions referred to above, on the ground that they reflect upon the conduct and impugn the motives of a gallant and patriotic sister State, and have a tendency to prostrate the sovereignty of every State of the Union, and to raise upon their ruins one grand consolidated Government of unlimited powers, subversive of the liberties of the people and ultimately leading to despotism and anarchy. The opinion is also asserted, that the States have the Constitutional right, in *extreme* cases, to nullify a law of Congress, and that to deny this right, would be tantamount, they say, to a denial of the principles on which the Constitution itself is founded.

Tariff Resolutions.—The Resolutions introduced by Mr. Sawyer of Edenton, on this subject, were not again called up after the debate on them, in which that gentleman and Mr. Hill of Wilmington participated.

Mr. Bynum's Resolutions.—It will be recollected that these Resolutions, denying altogether the right of the General Government to execute works of Internal Improvement, within the limits of this or any other State, after passing the House of Commons, were laid on the table in the Senate by a vote of 48 to 10. On the evening prior to adjournment, having but little business before them, an attempt was made in the Senate by Mr. Wilson of Edgecomb, to call them up for consideration. After some debate, the motion for consideration was lost 16 to 36. So that our prediction, that these Resolutions would not pass, has been fulfilled, and the Legislature has been saved from so inconsistent a decision.

The next Presidency.—Resolutions were introduced into both branches of the Legislature, approving the general course of policy pursued by the present Administration and recommending General Jackson to the people of the United States as a candidate for re-election. Those submitted in the House of Commons, were adopted, and sent to the Senate for concurrence, but were there laid on the table. Those presented in the Senate, were passed, after striking out that part which recommends the President for re-election.—When they came to the House of Commons, that part was re-instated and the Resolutions were again returned for the concurrence of the Senate. After debate, they, with the amendment, were laid upon the table and were not again taken up. This determined course of the Senate has excited no little surprise, and even indignation amongst the thorough going Jacksonians. We are at a loss to account for it, knowing as we do, that a large majority of the Senate are professedly, the friends of General Jackson.—Whether it be considered as implying a want of confidence in the President, that a majority would not pledge themselves to vote for him, or be taken as the expression of a doubt whether he will be a candidate for re-election, the fact is certain, that the disposition of these Resolutions has given great dissatisfaction to the Heroites. On the last day of the session, Mr. R. D. Speight, Kerr, and Hawkins presented a written protest against the decision of the Senate: Mr. Hinton presented a separate one, and both were entered upon the Journal.

Internal Improvement.—[illegible] in his Message [illegible] the Intendent, [illegible] be done during the present year.

We observe that an act has passed to amend the act of 1820, which prohibited the entry of any Swamp Land exceeding fifty acres, so as now to admit the entry of lands of this description, "not exceeding *two thousand acres.*" Will not this afford an opportunity to speculators to get possession of a large portion of this valuable soil, which the Legislature of 1820, doubtless meant to reserve to the State, to enable her, when drained, by a sale of it to effect other valuable objects of Internal Improvement?

From the Raleigh Star.

The reader will have observed that, while the House of Commons almost unanimously insisted on the adoption of the amendment recommending President Jackson to the people of the United States for re-election, the Senate, although *they unanimously* passed resolutions approving his administration, refused, by a small majority, to concur in the amendment. As persons at a distance had not an opportunity to hear the reasons offered in justification of the course thus pursued by the Senate, we deem it a duty we owe no less to them, than to the Senate, the State at large, and the President himself, to state them, so far as they have been expressed. In the first place, some, although they were entirely pleased with the course heretofore pursued by the President, and openly avowed their approbation of his administration, thought it premature in the Legislature to recommend his re-election; and others again, who were equally warm in the expression of their attachment to our present Chief Magistrate, thought that the election of President was a subject with which the Legislature ought not to intermeddle, except in extreme cases; and such a case did not exist, as they conceived, at present. Others viewed such an act of the Legislature in the light of caucussing; and, although they were as firm supporters of the Administration as any in the community, any procedure assuming a shape so abhorrent to their judgment and feelings, they felt conscientiously bound to oppose. Such are the grounds we have heard advanced by those who opposed the amendment, and such are the reasons by which, no doubt, they were influenced. So that the vote on that question, it is manifest, was no test of political parties in the Legislature; and as further evidence of this, we state the fact, that it is believed there was not a single individual in that body favorable to the election of Henry Clay. At all events, no one was heard to express such a sentiment.

The bill to abolish the Board of Internal Improvement, and appoint a Superintendent of Public Works, was rejected in the Senate. But that branch of the Legislature refused to agree to a proposition of the other House to elect a Board for the ensuing year; thereby evincing their unwillingness that the Board should any longer exist. Their reason for rejecting the bill, it is believed, was, that they considered it inexpedient to appoint a Superintendent of Public Works, provided for therein.

From the Raleigh Register.

Temperance Convention.—Pursuant to previous notice, a Convention met at the Capitol in this City on the evening of the 15th inst. to consult on the general interest of the Temperance cause throughout the State. The meeting was organized, by calling Frederick Nash, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing William J. Bingham, Esq. Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated from the Chair, in a handsome and eloquent Address, the Delegates present handed in their credentials. After hearing several Reports and Speeches of much interest from gentlemen present, a Constitution was proposed for adoption and unanimously ratified by the Convention. The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt was appointed an agent to visit different parts of the State, for the purpose of forming Temperance Societies. A number of appropiate resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen elected Officers of the State Society, for the ensuing year, viz: Dr. James Webb, *President;* William Peck, Charles Dewy, Rev. Th. P. Hunt, Rev. P. Dowd, Rev. John Giles, John Briggs, Williamson Whitehead, Rev. Willian M'Pheeters D. D. Rev. Joseph Caldwell D. D. Thomas R. Owen, Henry Turner and Dr. Josiah Horne, *Managers;* William Peck, *Secretary,* and Charles Dewey, *Treasurer.*

The almost incredible stories that have been circulated of the speed of some of the locomotive engines on the English railroads have never come to us in a completely satisfactory shape. The Albany Argus, however, contains an extract, which we give below, that even exceeds previous accounts; and yet, as will be seen, it is vouched as "from the most authentic source."

A friend at Washington writes as follows. The fact as stated, however incredible it may seem, is from the most authentic source:—

"I have just received a letter from a friend of mine in London, of the 30th November, stating that Stephenson's new engine, the Planet, had travelled from Liverpool to Manchester and back again in 60 minutes, including two minutes for taking in water—that is at the rate of 64 miles in 58 minutes!"

It is exceedingly cheering to learn, that the New York Canals have this year produced from Tolls upwards of *a million of dollars;* exceeding the product of any preceding year by a quarter of a million.

BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S WORKS.

We make the following extract from the 2d volume of those Works, recently published.

"What need is the glutton and the drunkard [illegible] for eternity? And for what destination [illegible] to meet the [illegible] eternity of [illegible] sions—a [illegible] aths [illegible] the [illegible] gratifications [illegible] for there is [illegible] and circulation. But [illegible] to the glutton and the drunkard intellect is of no use; his great purpose is, by repeated trial, to extinguish it and come nearer and nearer to the brute. Where, then, shall a place be found in God's kingdom of exalted and refined perception, purity and peace, for such characters? And where shall infinite wisdom—to say nothing of justice—assign them their place in eternity, but with such as themselves? As, in this world they are an offence to all decency, so, in the world to come, must they be excluded from those who shall stand before God. But when we come to add sin to the account of the drunkard, and count up the fearful wages reserved for it, then it is that the folly of this brutishness is apparent—the madness of this self-destruction conspicuous. The seed they have sown in time must produce after its kind in eternity; and what that is, we learn from the parable of the rich glutton in the gospel. *He fared sumptuously every day,* and indulged his appetite; but *he died, and in hell he lift up his eyes in torments,* and petitioned for a little water to cool his burning tongue, but it was denied him. *I am tormented in this flame,* said he; but not one drop of those plenteous libations in which he had debauched himself, was now at his command. He increased thirst and nourished an artificial fever in his veins, by intemperance, when upon earth—this was the seed he sowed, and the thirst of everlasting burnings is the crop he reaps. Oh! what a price to be paid for the sordid indulgence of intoxication. But the only, and the certain price. For God hath said—and he is not mocked—*Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of* God.

"The same question must be asked of another class of sensualists—*those who walk after the flesh, in the lust of uncleanness*—the adulterers and fornicators of the world.—With what seed are they sowing the great field of eternity, and what crop shall they reap?

"Look at the prowling profligate on the watch for his prey as he skulks through darkness with the thief to the haunts of vice and wretchedness; and let darkness close upon what ought not once so much as to be named among Christians. Some sins can be exposed in their details, and, thereby, made the more odious; but this is too odious for exposure, and, therefore, the more hateful in the sight of God. Yet to no other is the world so lenient or more criminally remiss in holding up to detestation those who are guilty of it. The wretched creature who steals your purse or your horse must forfeit all respect, and even his life; while he who steals from innocence its peculiar treasure, or invades the sanctity and peace of wedded life, walks abroad unquestioned, and is received with smiles and favour. But no smile beams upon him from above; as only *the pure in heart shall see* God. He whose heart and body are both defiled must be debarred the heavenly vision. He hath *sowed to the flesh,* he must, therefore, *of the flesh reap corruption,* both here and hereafter. He hath *lived after the flesh,* therefore, he must die. For God hath said—and he is not mocked—*Fornicators and adulterors he will judge,* and *neither shall inherit his kingdom.*"

The following letter has been received from our venerable Chief Magistrate, in reply to the invitation extended to him by the Intendent of our City, in behalf of the Council and Citizens of Charleston. The Resolution adopted by Council to extend an invitation to General Jackson to visit our City at as early a time as would suit his convenience, was proposed by J. D. Yates, Esq.—*Charleston Patriot.*

"*Washington City, Dec.* 24.

"SIR—I have received through Col. Drayton, your polite note of the 16th inst. written agreeably to a Resolution of the City Council of Charleston, by which I am invited to visit that city when it may be most convenient to me.

"For this evidence of the kind regard of those who represent the wishes of Charleston, I pray you to make acceptable this return of my sincere thanks.—Although it will be most gratifying to my feelings to avail myself of so favorable an opportunity to visit the emporium of my native State, I am yet prevented by my official engagements, from designating the period when I can seize it.

"With the most anxious solicitude for the prosperity and happiness of the Citizens of Charleston I beg you, Sir, to be assured of the high respect I entertain for that portion of their authority entrusted to the City Council, and also of the sentiments of personal regard which are due to the politeness you have manifested on this occasion.

"Your most obedient servant,

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"J. R. PRINGLE, Esq.
Intendant of the City of Charleston."

The Supreme Court of the United States met at the Court Room in the Capitol yesterday, being the commencement of its annual term. Chief Justice Marshall and associate Justices Story, Duvall, Thompson, McLean, and Baldwin, took their seats at 12 o'clock: absent, Justice Johnson (by reason probably of the bad roads.) The docket was opened, but no business acted upon yesterday.—*Nat. Int. Jan.* 11.

French Claims.—A letter from Washington dated 23d ult. says:—

"Gen. Barnard will leave for France, as bearer of despatches, but the main object of his mission will be to conciliate the favour of the French government, in relation to our claims.

HALSTED'S DYSPEPSIA.

Mr Halsted has at length revealed [illegible] of his method of treatment in the most common, and at the same infractable diseases to which the [illegible] is subject, in a work called [illegible] account of the new method [illegible] Dyspepsia." We have read the with attention, and do not hesitate [illegible] is one of the most interesting [illegible] of which it treats [illegible] on the [illegible] dyspepsia [illegible] fully [illegible] never before [illegible] method of [illegible] to the stomach [illegible] not entirely original in the main [illegible] certainly so in the manner and principle of its application.

The work is introduced by a preface in which the author gives a well written account of his sufferings from dyspepsia, the manner in which he was led to the discovery in question. Among the symptoms of his complaint he observed a remarkable contraction of the exterior muscles of the abdomen, productive of the distressing sensations. Reflecting on this symptom, and coupling it with the relief obtained by accidental circumstance, he was conducted to the method of cure. We *give him* in his own words.

"Another circumstance presented itself to my mind, which, as I have remarked, was constantly directed, to every thing that could in any way throw light upon the nature of my malady. Exercise had been recommended to me by physicians which I had tried various kinds, particularly on horseback, and the different exercises in a gymnasium, seemed to augment my sufferings, by increasing the contraction of the muscles, and the screwing sensation about the abdomen.—However I rode for a succession of days and nights in the mail stage, to which my business frequently obliged me, instead of feeling worse, as might have been expected, from the fatigue, I invariably found that during the journey I could eat and drink with comparative impunity. A few days after the journey was ended, however, I would relapse into my former dyspeptic state, so to call it, and experience a return of all the dreadful feelings which seemed to add to my distressing after the short respite I had enjoyed. I frequently mentioned to my family the circumstance of my always experiencing relief when riding in the mail stage, but could not account for the fact. That this sort of exercise should prove so serviceable, while the various kinds to which I had recourse, at the instance of my physician, should only serve to make me worse. Indeed it was a long time before I could bring myself to the belief, that it was the riding in the stage which benefitted me, but when convinced that it might be owing to some other unknown cause.

"Thinking intently, however, upon the subject, and connecting the state of my abdominal muscles, which I was persuaded was unnatural, with the benefit derived in manner just mentioned, I came to the conclusion, that while riding day and night in the stage, during the time that I was asleep the muscles became relaxed, and the action was excited to my stomach and bowels which it seemed to me that nature required, and on which, I was persuaded, the chief benefit to be derived from exercise in this complaint depends; while during other exercises, these muscles being invariably contracted, the effect upon the stomach was [illegible] and I consequently derived no benefit.

"I now became satisfied that if my reasoning on the subject was correct, I could obtain relief by relaxing these muscles, and giving the jolting motion to the stomach and bowels, which I instinctively to feel was required by nature, [illegible] ing, rolling, walking fast, &c. No time was putting my theory to the test; and I found by a strong effort of the will, a perfect relaxation of the muscles could be effected precisely in the manner in which a person suffers his arm to it has been extended; and it was evident, change I experienced in my sensations upon exercise while the muscles remained in and from the good effects which ensued upon I could now receive the full benefit of exercise which I had heretofore been deprived. So ed was I that I had discovered the true nature disorder, and by following up the plan I had I should obtain permanent relief, that I immediately mentioned to my father the firm persuasion under I should now become cured; and to the surprise I began to eat with impunity articles my stomach previously had not been at all digest. Since that period (April, 1829,) I continued perfectly well, having regained strength and spirits, and being able to eat all common articles of food without suffering inconvenience or distress. In short I feel [illegible] being."

The election for Representatives to Congress in New Jersey has resulted in a the Clay candidates, by a majority of 1000 to 1500.

Great Attractio

A LOTTERY ALL PRIZES AND NO BL
$30,000, $20,000, $10,000 C
GREAT NEW YORK LOTTE

First Class, 1831.—The drawing takes pl
City of New York on THURSDAY, 20th J
and will be received the Sunday following
SON'S OFFICE, Petersburg—very little r
in adventuring in this Lottery, every Ticket
necessity, is compelled to draw something,
secure to the adventurer an independence
for $10 to get the snug and comfortable su
fered, ought to be a sufficient inducement
venturers to take a *treble*; it dont cost much
scheme shows for itself.

EXAMINE WELL AND DELAY

	☞	30,000	DOLLAR
	☞	20,000	DOLLAR
	☞	10,000	DOLLAR
	☞	7,330	DOLLAR
10	Prizes of	2,000	DOLLAR
10	do of	1,000	DOLLAR
10	do of	500	DOLLAR
20	do of	300	DOLLAR
30	do of	200	DOLLAR
57	do of	100	DOLLAR
57	do of	50	DOLLAR
114	do of	40	DOLLAR
114	do of	30	DOLLAR
1710	do of	10	DOLLAR
43624	do of	5	DOLLAR

The Drawing will be forwarded to ad
as soon as received by me.

Whole Tickets only $10, *Halves* $5
ters $2 50.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing
or prize Tickets will meet with prompt att
Send them without delay, (post paid) to

B. W. He
PETERSBURG—

Bills of Exchange for

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1831.

The Mails.—We have had much reason to complain of irregularity in the receipt of many of our exchange papers for the last six weeks; but it is long since we have known to complete an interruption of intercourse with the North, as has occurred during the present week. For three days in succession we have had no mail north of Richmond. This is too bad. Our readers will know how to account for the absence of any thing very new or interesting from our columns to-day.

Snow.—On Thursday and Friday nights last week, we had a severe snow storm, the first this season.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a Dividend of *Three per cent.* for the last year. The Stockholders in this Institution will no doubt be gratified by a sight of the following statement of its situation, prepared at the late meeting of Stockholders, and politely furnished to us by a gentleman who attended the meeting:

Capital Stock due, (6012 Shares,)		$601,200
Notes in circulation (after deducting $50,000 supposed to be lost,)		293,780
Deposites,		55,508
Dividends unpaid,		4,076
Due to Banks,		281
		$954,845
Notes discounted, judgments, &c.	$698,583	
Bills of Exchange,	25,909	
	724,492	
Deduct bad and doubtful,	175,217	549,275
Real Estate, cost	77,015	
Estimated depreciation,	56,000	21,015
U. S. Bank Notes, Specie, &c.		306,582
		876,872
Deficit, (supposing all bad & doubtful debts to be lost,)		77,973
		$954,845

It will be seen that a large amount of Stock has been surrendered to the Bank; and that the remainder was worth, before the declaration of the dividend, $87 03 per Share, considering all the bad and doubtful debts to the Bank, as totally lost. It will also be observed, that the Bank has a greater amount of Specie, U. S. Bank Notes, and Funds at the North, than of Notes in circulation.

Comet.—We understand that a large Comet has been seen for a week or two past, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, in the South East, a little above the horizon.

Lincoln County, N. C., contains 22,623 Inhabitants, of whom 4953 are Slaves, and 336 Free Colored persons. The gain since 1820 is 4476.

Why do not the Editors of the Raleigh papers publish the Census of all the Counties, which it is understood were received by the Marshal some time since? It has been looked for with considerable anxiety.

Congress.—At the date of the last accounts from Washington, the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, had got through with the testimony in the case of Judge Peck. The pleadings were to commence on the 12th.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th, Mr. Haynes of Georgia submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, without a considerable diminution of revenue, the public debt will, in a very few years, be redeemed and discharged: And whereas, the end of republican government is the prosperity and happiness of the people: And whereas, this end cannot be more certainly promoted than by a system of taxation which shall leave the largest portion of the proceeds of labor in the pockets of the people: And whereas, the necessaries of life should as far as practicable, be exempted from taxation: And whereas, brown sugar has become an article of great and necessary consumption among all classes: And whereas, the present duty on that article, imported from foreign countries, bears an unjust and extravagant proportion to the original cost in foreign markets: And whereas, there is good reason to believe that the tax collected by the Government upon its importation, amounting to one million four hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars, exceeds ten cents, is less than half the sum taken from the pockets of the people under the operation of the existing duty, the quantity manufactured in the United States within the year 1830, having been estimated at one hundred thousand hogsheads, equal to one hundred millions of pounds, at three cents per pound, protecting duty, equal to three millions of dollars—

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar imported into the United States from foreign countries.

The question whether the House would agree to consider the resolution, was demanded by Mr. Condict of New Jersey, and decided in the affirmative, 89 votes to 85. Mr. Haynes then commenced a speech which will probably lead to a long debate upon the Tariff.

We should rejoice at the proposed reduction of duty, but have not much hope that it will be effected at this session.

Another proposition on the subject of the Tariff was not so fortunate as the above. We made to the following resolution submitted by Mr. Trezvant:

Mr. Condict demanded the question of consideration, which was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Barnwell, Baylor, Bell, J. Blair, J. Blair, Bouldin, Brodhead, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Condict, Crocheron, Crockett, Warren R. Davis, Deberry, Desha, De Witt, Draper, Drayton, Dudley, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Green, Hall, Hammons, Haynes, Harvey, Hinds, Holland, Hubbard, Cave Johnson, Kendall, Lea, Lecompte, Lent, Lewis, Loyall, Lumpkin, Martin, McCoy, McIntire, Nuckolls, Patton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, W. B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepperd, Speight, Standefer, Taliaferro, Jacob Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Verplanck, Wagener, Weeks, C. P. White, Wild, Williams, Wingate, 87

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, N. Barber, Bates, Bockee, Boon, Borst, Brown, Burges, Carr, Cahoon, Chilton, Clark, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Crowninshield, Daniel, John Davis, Denny, Dickinson, Doddridge, Dorsey, Duncan, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Ellsworth, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Findlay, Finch, Ford, Gilmore, Gorham, Grennell, Gurley, Halsey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hoffman, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Tho. Irwin, Irvin, Jennings, Johns, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins, King, Leavitt, Leiper, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Marr, Martindale, Thos. Maxwell, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, Mercer, Milles, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Norton, Pearce, Pierson, Powers, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Sanford, Scott, Shields, Sill, Sterigere, W. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, John Thompson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, Ed. D. White, Wilson, Yancy, Young.—111.

The Bank of the U. States has declared a Dividend of three and a half per cent. on its capital Stock for the last 6 months.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, January 5, 1831.

At an election held by the Stockholders of this Bank, at their Banking House, on the 3d and 4th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year—viz:

Nicholas Biddle, Thomas P. Cope, Alexander Henry, James C. Fisher, John Sergeant, John Bohlen, Henry Pratt, John R. Neff, Edward Coleman, William Platt, Thos. Cadwalader, Richard Willing, Matthew L. Bevan.

Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina,
Robert Gilmor, of Maryland,
John Mckim, jun., of Maryland,
Campbell P. White, of New York,
Isaac Carrow, of New York,
Thomas H. Perkins, of Massachusetts,
B. W. Crowninshield of Massachusetts.

Directors appointed by the President and Senate.—Nicholas Biddle and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; James Campbell of New York; John S. Donnell of Maryland; and Daniel M. Durell of New Hampshire.

And at a meeting of the Directors, on the evening of the 4th inst. *Nicholas Biddle*, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Board.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements of Alabama, Capt. William Nichols of this vicinity, was appointed Chief Civil Engineer of the State, and William Nichols jr. Assistant Engineer.

Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have obtained licenses to practice law in this State: In the Superior Courts—John B. Muse of Pasquotank; Charles B. Shepard, of Newbern; Archibald Gilchrist, of Fayetteville, John P. Gauze, of Brunswick; James W. Guinn, of Macon; John Huske, of Fayetteville.

In the County Courts—David Reid of Chatham; Joseph S. Jones of Warren; Timothy E. Dwight, of Raleigh; Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; Henry Toole, of Edgecomb; Benj. C. Oppelt, of Salem; Joseph B. Seawell, of Fayetteville; John A. Gilmer, of Guilford; Charles C. Brummel, do.—*Ral. Star.*

The Census.—It will be seen, by the Proceedings of the H. of R. that the Census has been completed, with the exception of a district in Tennessee, one in Indiana, and one ward in the city of New York. A bill is under its passage for allowing further time to complete these returns; and in the mean time another bill is to be brought in for laying off the Congressional Representation under the new Census.—The returns from several States have been published, some of which indicate a great increase of population; particularly in the new States:

	1820.	1830.	Increase
New York	1,372,812	1,934,496	561,684
Massachusetts	523,287	610,014	86,727
Connecticut	275,248	297,726	22,488
Illinois*	55,211	101,055	105,844
Rhode Island	83,059	97,226	14,167
Delaware	72,749	76,739	3,990
Pennsylvania†	888,610	1,158,740	270,130
Mississippi‡		67,865	
Arkansas Territory	14,276	30,380	16,104

*Probably *three* Representatives in the next Congress.

†7 Counties to be heard from.

‡Still limited to *one* Representative.

New York Market.—The advices published last Monday, from Liverpool to the 8th of Dec. had an immediate effect upon the Flour and Grain Market: upwards of fifteen thousand barrels were brought up for the English Market, at an advance of full twenty five cts. per barrel, which improvement has been sustained throughout the week.—The Wheat Market has also improved; and there are extensive orders for foreign markets but our supplies are so trifling that they cannot be filled. The Provision Market has kept up; and Flaxseed has still further improved. A good deal has been doing in Cotton at former rates. Ashes are without change. Sugars and Molasses are the only articles that have not been benefitted by the late advices. The North River has again opened, and the navigation of the Hudson has been free for a week. The canal, however, being closed, and most of the coasters laid up, there is but little business on the river. The weather continues mild, and our harbour up to this period, has been entirely free of ice.

From the Norfolk Herald.

The Lumber Trade.—In our last paper we demonstrated beyond a doubt, the great advantages that would be secured to our lumber getters by the passage of the law now before our Legislature, for increasing the size and raising the inspection of staves; the following extract of a letter from New York to a merchant in this Borough, establishes another important fact, namely, that the demand for New York staves has exceeded the supply in that market; while in ours, the shipments have been less by one half than they have usually been at this period. The West India orders go to New York because their inspection is preferable to ours, while they come to us when they cannot readily be supplied there. There needs no better argument, we think, to prove that, if our lumber inspection was equal to that of New York, the demand on our market would be as great as it now is on that:

New York, January 7.—Since the re-opening of the W. India trade our staves have all been taken for exportation—R. O. from $22 to 24; W. O. hhd. 37 to 39; heading 42. Not a dealer has any to sell, and all arriving are speedily bought up, at $23 for R. O. and 36 W. O.—Some vessels which cannot get supplied with staves of our inspection will proceed to your port to complete their cargoes.

Suit against Charles X.—The Scotsman states that nine carriages of Charles X., alias Mr. Capet, have been arrested in Edinburgh, and are still held in durance vile, for a debt of considerable magnitude, contracted under circumstances, according to the Scotsman's statement, which ought to have ensured its discharge long since. After the destruction of the Bastile, in 1793, while the Bourbon family were flying from France to Germany, the whole of their baggage wagons were arrested on the route for debt. Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were both of the party, and prevailed upon Count de Plaff de Paffenhoffen, &c. to become security to their creditors. Several years after the Count was sued for their debts and compelled to pay about £40,000, for which purpose he was obliged, in 1804 to sell his estates for half their value.

After the restoration of Louis XVIII. the Count applied to his Majesty and the Dauphin for the payment, which they agreed to make by instalments, and he has since received, in three payments, 150,000 francs (£6,200.) After Charles X.'s accession the Count applied again, and received plenty of promises, but no money. When Charles fled to this country, the Count's claim became a desperate debt. He did not hesitate to take legal advice how to proceed for its recovery. The consequence was the seizure of the Royal carriages, upon which a summons was raised and executed, citing King Charles X., alias Charles Capet, to appear before the Lords of Council and Session on an early day in December; £50,000 of the Royal property has since been arrested in the hands of an eminent banker in Edinburgh.

By last Night's Mail.

By last night's mail we have received a few scattering papers, and among them the Nat. Intelligencer of Thursday and Friday last.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Wirt the trial of Judge Peck was not proceeded with on the 12th and 13th, on both of which days the Senate sat some time with closed doors.

In the House of Representatives, the Resolution to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown Sugar, was debated by Messrs. Haynes, Anderson, and White, and then postponed till the 24th inst.

The General Appropriation Bill having been taken up, Mr. Stanberry moved to strike out the appropriation for the salary of a Minister to Russia for the present year. Mr. S. remarked, that the President had informed the House that the United States were not represented at the Court of Russia, nor was it probable, Mr. S. said, that they soon would be. Under such circumstances, an appropriation certainly was not necessary, and he hoped it would be stricken out of the bill.

On this motion, says the Intelligencer, "a debate of no mean interest and unusual force of expression here begun, and continued until near 4 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Chilton, the House adjourned. The gentlemen who engaged in it were, on one side, Mr. Stanberry, Mr. Mallary, and Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island; and on the other, Mr. Carson, Mr. Archer, Mr. J. S. Barbour, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Coke."

In the House on the 13th, a very long report was made by Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, in relation to the Tariff and Manufactures. It is, as was to be expected, strongly opposed to any change of the existing Tariff. The following is the concluding paragraph, and we are sorry that we have not time to copy more of it:

'The Committee have thus presented to the House their undisguised and undissembled opinions on the subject referred, 'with the freedom and candor which they considered the occasion for their expression' required. They believe that the Tariff, having been so recently revised, any attempt to change its provisions, at this time, would spread alarm among the great interests of our country, shake confidence in the plighted faith of government, destroy the supposed well founded hopes of millions of our fellow-citizens, reduce them to penury, and expose the whole country to the dangers of a 'most sellish policy which might be adopted by foreign nations.'

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It will be recollected that at the formation of the 'North Carolina Temperance Society,' a few weeks ago, in Raleigh, the Rev. Thos. P. Hunt, a Minister of the Presbyterian Church, was appointed Agent and Missionary to travel through the State to promote the cause of Temperance, by forming Societies and otherwise. This pious and talented gentleman made us a visit last Wednesday, and left us this morning to fulfil other appointments. He delivered three able and eloquent addresses on the subject of his mission, in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches and in the State House, to large and attentive audiences. At the latter place he was followed, in short addresses, by the Rev. Mr. Rowland of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Jones of the Episcopal Church. (But the Agent's zeal would not permit him to rely on *public* addresses alone. His active mind was continually bent on promoting the object of his appointment, in private circles and with individuals: and upon all occasions he managed his cause with so much ability and address, that through his instrumentality, fifty-seven persons were induced to join the Fayetteville Temperance Society, besides the Cadets of Capt. Ransom's Academy, who were influenced to form a similar society for themselves; an act which cannot fail to increase public confidence and give weight of character to the school. A majority of the 57 new members are *Ladies*, married and single. This augers well. Were all females to discountenance and frown upon the practice of using intoxicating liquors, drunkenness would soon cease in the world. Female influence exerted in a good cause is almost irresistable. And what moral cause is beter than that which is calculated to destroy one of the greatest evils to man that sin has ever introduced into our guilty world? Let not the female friends of sobriety and decency be driven from their purpose of doing good, by the jeers and taunts of the cup-loving and cup-serving devotees. The cause is good and must prevail;—it is the cause of humanity, benevolence and the best morality.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1831.

A CARD.

It is with much pleasure that the Agent of the North Carolina Temperance Society feels himself called upon, in the name of the Society, to express his thanks to the Citizens of Fayetteville, for the vigorous and efficient aid they gave him in the discharge of the duties of his mission. He hopes that the addition of fifty-seven names to the Fayetteville Temperance Society, and the formation of a Temperance Society in Capt. Ransom's Interesting Academy, will be hailed as promising tokens of the coming of that happy day, when no drunkard, no maker of drunkards, will be found in our land; and that the friends of the cause will be unwearied in their exertions to do good. While the agent refrains from a public profession of his gratitude to the citizens for their hospitality and kindness to him individually, he nevertheless feels that he would thank them if he could find words that would thank them as he ought.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on the 6th instant, by Garland Snead, Esq. Mr. JESSE GIBSON to Miss ANN CHANCE, daughter of Mr. Warner Chance.

Good Fortune hides her face, alas!
And to some she is most crabby;
Yet Mr. Gibson has found at last,
A *Chance* to make him happy.—*Comm'cated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst. Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with 8 passengers, and a full cargo of Dry goods, Groceries, &c. to A. Campbell, S. Ferguson, James Kyle, C. T. Hall, Willkings & Co., I. Blake Jr., M. McGary, E. Stedman, O. P. Stark, Fayetteville—E. & C. Hubbard, Cadesboro', J. Murphey, Salisbury.

beth, from Boston, the Brig Damon from N. York, and the Brig Ardent from Liverpool, (with a cargo of 9000 bushels of Salt,) had arrived, and a number of other vessels were below, waiting for a fair wind to come up.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Thursday Morning.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	40	45
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	-	do	18	20
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 50	9
Corn	-	bushel	65	
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	1 10	1 20
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 25	5
Fine	-	do	4	4 75
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	7
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	12
Oats,	-	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	70	75
Turks Island,	-	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c.	-	lb	10	15
Salts, Epsom	-	do	5	
Glauber	-	do	8	9
Steel, American	-	do	16	19
E. Blistered	-	do	14	17
German	-	do	12	18
Salt-petre	-	do	7	7½
Tallow	-	do	1 50	1 75
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 20	
Hyson	-	do	2 25	3 75
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	5	20
Manufactured	-	do	13	15
Tin, ½ x	-	box		
Wheat	-	bushel	80	90
Whiskey	-	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Jan. 12, Brig Factor from Baltimore. Schooners Ann Maria from New York, Caroline from Boston, New York from New York, Laura from Porto Rico, Eliza Ann from do. Sloop Eclipse from New York.

CLEARED, Schooner Herald for St. Domingo, British Schr. Lily for Kingston, Jamaica.

[Subsequently to the above date, we learn that the ships Moreau, and Ruth and Eliza-

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANACK, 1831.

ASSEMBLY BALLS.—The third *Assembly Ball* will be held at the Lafayette Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday, the 26th instant.

THE MANAGERS.

January 20.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3w.

Clocks, Looking Glasses, &c.

The Subscribers have opened in the store nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel Hay street, an elegant assortment of CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES, together with various other articles, which they are disposed to sell cheap for cash or on a credit for good paper.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Eight day Clocks with looking glasses, alarms, neatly cased, equal to any in the country.
Ditto do do without alarms,
Ditto do do 30 hour, bronzed,
Ditto do do carved feet,
Ditto do do Terrey's pt. brass balls.

ALSO,

Looking Glasses with bronze columns and mahogany cases, of different sizes.

Any of the above articles will be delivered at the houes of purchasers either in town or country, and put up, if desired.

POND & BROOKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30. 11 tf

Cheese, Ale, Fruit, &c.

20 Casks Goshen Cheese,
50 lbs. sapsago do.
20 boxes fresh Raisins,
5 boxes Oranges and Lemons,
5 bbls. "Vassar's" Ale,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. N. Orleans and Havana do.
3 bbls. Shell Barks, or Walnuts,
8 casks Brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
20 kegs cut Nails—assorted sizes,
5000 Spanish Segars,
10000 American do.
100 bushels Northern Potatoes,
5 tons Swedes Iron, 1¼ to 8 inches wide,
English, German and American Steel, warranted,
Basket Salt, Poland Starch,
Lorrillard's Tobacco and Snuff,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Skirting and Harness Leather,
Facing and padding Skins, &c. &c. &c.

Also a small stock of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c, purchased recently at Auction, and will be sold at a small advance.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Person Street, Fayetteville, January 5, 1831. 19.4w.$

POETRY.

From Friendship's Offering for 1831.

THE ACCEPTED....BY THO. HAYNES BAYLY.

I thank you for that downcast look,
And for that blushing cheek—
I would not have you raise your eyes,
I would not have you speak;
Though mute, I deem you eloquent,
I ask no other sign,
While thus your little hand remains
Confidingly in mine.

I know you fain would hide from me
The tell-tale tears that steal
Unbidden forth, and half betray
The anxious fears you feel—
From friends long-tried and dearly loved
The plighted bride must part—
Then freely weep—I could not love
A cold unfeeling heart.

I know you love your cottage home,
Where in the summer time,
Your hand has taught the clematis,
Around the porch to climb;
Yon casement with the wild rose screen,
Yon little garden too,
How many fond remembrances
Endear them all to you.

You sigh to leave your mother's roof,
Though on my suit she smiled,
And spurning ev'ry selfish thought,
Gave up her darling child;
Sigh not for her, she now may claim,
Kind deeds from more than one—
She'll gaze upon her Daughter's smiles
Supported by her Son!

I thank you for that look—it speaks
Reliance on my truth—
And never shall unkindness wound
Your unsuspecting youth—
If fate should frown, and anxious thoughts
Oppress your husband's mind,
Oh! never fear to cling to me,—
I could not be unkind.

Come look upon this golden ring—
You have no cause to shrink,
Though oft 'tis galling as the slave's
Indissoluble link!
And look upon yon Church, the place
Of blessing and of prayer—
Before the altar hear my vows—
Who *could* dissemble *there!*

GARDEN SEEDS,

RAISED by *J. L. Belden*, (Weathersfield Conn) and of the growth of 1830, for sale by
J. CAMPBELL.
December 21, 1830. §7-6w.§

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.
Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.
HENRY HORN.
December 28, 1830. 7tf.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,
Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town
ALSO,
They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.
N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.
GEO. C. HALL & CO.
November 18. §2tf§

Saddlery, &c.

The Subscriber continues at his former stand on Person street, a few doors east of the Cape Fear Bank and directly opposite the brick buildings on Liberty Point, where he manufactures every article connected in his line, of the best materials and in the best manner, and *Repairs* executed with despatch. He has, in addition to his former stock, just received direct from New York, a small but well selected assortment of *SADDLERY and HARDWARE*, perhaps inferior to none now in use. He endeavors to keep a regular supply of articles described below, consisting in part of the following, viz.
Gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's Saddles,
Saddle-trees, tacks and bosses,
Saddle-bags, valises, trunks, and carpet-bags, (a very convenient article for travellers,)
Martingals, halters, and horse collars,
Coach, gig, twig and wagon whips,
Straining, worsted and cotton webs,
Hog skin skirting and sheep skins,
Plated carriage and gig Harness,
Common do do and Carryall do.
Plated, brass, tinned & japanned harness mountings,
Plated and tinned bridles and bridle bits, a variety of every description,
Plated spurs and whip thongs,
Do moulding and cap-plates,
Stirrup irons, spring and common do.
Saddler's hammers, pincers and knives.
G. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. §6tf.§
☞ Cash paid for tanned Deer Skins.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.
☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.
EPHM BOUND.
June 24, 1830. 81-tf

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.
March 25. 68tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.
December 1, 1830. §4tf.§

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square. formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.
Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.
JOHN McARN.
September 16, 1830. §93tf.§

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*
JOHN M DOBBIN.
June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Private Boarding

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.
Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town
JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.
JORDAN HOWELL.
Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.
ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.
The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,
An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.
☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,
HENRY L. JONES.
December 9. §5tf.§

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*
Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.
which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.
SAMUEL FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE
15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68tf

THE CHARTER OF THE
Rail Road Company,
Neatly printed in pamphlet form, for sale at this Office.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter
GOODS,
Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.
HENRY L. JONES.
November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.
ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
HAMILTON MITCHELL.
Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY BRAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.
The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.
☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style
Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.
On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

JOHN LIPPITT,
Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Anson Hotel,
WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.
His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c.
INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,
COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his
Father and Mother,
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.
He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.
For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.
A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.
July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*
Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily
Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.
Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.
☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:
Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828
C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.
O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,
Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of
Copper & Tin Ware,
And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.
Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to
JAMES MARTINE.
January 28.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.
Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.
November 25, 1830. §3tf§

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.
This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers will enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and the vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.
A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.
MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that liberal patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.
Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 85tf.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.
AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circular
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dress
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
☞ Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA
ALMANACK,
FOR
1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail the Publishers' prices, by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Blanks for sale.